Former Privileges Withdrawn Since the Outbreak of Window Smashing.

POOR FOOD AND DAMP CELLS

Two Things Complained Of-Women of Position in Jail-The Other Side of the Case.

LONDON, March 23.-The two hundred edd suffragettes now in Holloway jails serving sentences ranging from a fortnight up are not having an easy time. Most of the privileges which they secured from Winston Churchill, when he was Home Secretary, in recognition of their status as political offenders, have been taken from them since the outbreak of window smashing, and there is a return to the harsher conditions which

obtained three years ago.

At the suffragette headquarters there is a suspicion that there has been a resumption of forced feeding; but no evidence has been produced to support the belief. In fact the authorities have adopted such secrecy in regard to the imprisoned suffragettes that it is practically impossible to obtain any infor-mation as to what is going on inside

The hundred remanded window smashers who are to be tried at the sessions next week are now all out on bail. At the suffragette headquarters in Clements' Inn, a SUN reporter met several of them. They were able to tell of their individual experiences, but had prac-tically no knowledge of what their colleagues, who had been sentenced to hard labor, were experiencing. One of them, Miss Janet Green, who is accused of ameshing a \$250 window, gave the Sun reporter these details of her life in Hollo-

"The journey to Holloway in the 'Black Maria' is enough to take the courage out of any one," she said. "You are placed in a narrow compartment, just large enough to squeeze into. Then you are locked in, and whatever air or light might creep in between the bars is shut out by the burly warder, who stands in the passageway. The 'Black Maria' rumbles sufficiating atmosphere the journey is with these poor creatures can realize a nightmare.

'Arrived at Holloway, I was first taken to my cell. My bag, containing nightdress, comb. brush and a few other needful rived and it was nearly midnight before taken to the main hall my money, jewelry the amounts and details entered in a book. Then my description was taken, as well as my name, age and my weight. After this I was taken to my cell.

· The ordinary routine is to be awakened at from 7 to 7:30. It consists of what is carse bread and what is called butter. Then it was chapel from 8 to about 9. but we so overcrowded the chapel that instead of going every day we went only two or three times a week.

'After chapel we had an hour's exercise in one of the yards, then back to our cells. At noon dinner was served. This consisted of milk in a china mug, small po-

Sometimes in the afternoon we had more exercise. At 5 o'clock we had supper consisting of cocoa-horrible stuff with umps of fat swimming around, and the familiar little loaf of bread and some more sileged butter. You observe that this is a vegetarian diet. Most of us are, I beleve, vegetarians, but those who are not are advised by the prison doctor to become vegetarians during their imprisonment, as the meat diet is something too awful. I believe.

After supper we read, if we had any books, until the lights went out at about 8:30. I was one of those placed in solitary confinement for taking part in the mutiny. This mutiny arose because we were not allowed to see our leader, Mrs. Pankhurst. Then, with the usual inconsistency, the prison authorities placed the heaviest punishment upon Mrs. Pankhurst, who was not to blame, and put her in a dark, underground, damp cell where she caught bronchitis at d is now in the

hospital. spring bed. The other furniture constated of a table shelf, two small shelves for books, a case for the prison rules and s chair with a back. The books we had ere usually hymnals and Bibles. Church of England folks and Roman Catholics can have the books of their own religion, but outside of those religions, from what I saw, no concern is made of the others. "After the mutiny all privileges were

stopped by the visiting Magistrate." The prison experiences of suffragettes in the past are described in a tract entitled Women and Our Prisons," written by Helen Blagg and Charlotte Wilson and just published by the Fabian Society. Of solitary confinement one of the authors draws this picture:

When you are put in the punishment cell you feel as if you were absolutely cut off from the rest of the world; the echoes of footsteps along the stone corridors, the banging and locking of doors, become so magnified as to have a grewsome and

borrible effect on your nerves. Hour after hour, day after day, I spent sitting on the wooden bed doing nothing. hardly thinking, staring into vacancy. could well imagine the loneliness, silence darkness and cold sending women mad. The horror of it is still with me, and night after night, unable to sleep, I go through

it all again.
"I tried walking about to obtain exercise but the cell cenced so wierdly and horribly I was obliged to desist. Nothing is permitted that will take a prisoner ou of herself. The solitary cell is longer and higher though not so wide as the ordinary cell. The cell was so damp that any water spilled took days to dry. The cell la also bitterly cold, draughty and dark. Light shines in only on bright days and to the middle of the day."

The writers of the tract declare that the cella are damp and unhealthful. One of

them says: I slept in one of the ordinary cells which have sliding panes, leaving at the best two openings about six inches square The windows are set in the wall high up and are three feet by perhaps two feet in area. Added to this they are very dirty so that the light in the cell is always dim.

the cell all night the air is unbearable and its unhealthfulness is increased by HAVE NO EASY TIME damp. The cells are washed at 6 in the morning and the corridors are washed lations of a sort likely to excite giggling at the same time. In spite of the fact is impossible owing to the height of the windows and the small area that opens the prisoners are locked in their cells again at 7 for breakfast, so that they sit in a wet cell and are forced to breathe the evaporating moisture which cannot chronic catarrh and any one with at endency to consumption could hardly fail

to contract the disease. But there is another side to these stories of ill treatment and unsanitary conditions. A cable despatch to THE SUN from London has told of the violations of prison rules by suffragette prisoners in Holloway jail, the leniency shown them, their scornful laughter whenever the prison chaplain in reciting the litany implored divine to the Government by hammering on assistance for magistrates and the conversations carried on between suffragettes in cells remote from each other. To this account of their conduct and esperiences another chapter has been added by "A Lady Visitor in Holloway," as she signs herself in a letter to the Westminster

some remarks by G. K. Chesterton, who presented a tragical view of the prison experiences of the window smashers. The "Lady Visitor" is one of the women who devote themselves to the work of trying to oheer confined criminals and encourage them to start life anew when their sentences have expired. She ridicules the idea that every imprisoned suffragette is a modern Maid of Orleans

A distinguished prisoner who is serving and says she did not know until she read Mr. Chesterton's article that any sane

person held the same view.
"Let me assure him," writes this womown clothes in prison, have each a separate room, a comfortable bed, electric Oakum picking for women is abolished. Hard labor for them means only domestic work-cooking, washing, scrubbing and the like. As most of the suffragettes are incapable of performing such tasks, a little plain needlework is all the hard labor expected from them."

Mr. Chesterton said that it was well that suffragettes should go to prison, where usually only the poor went, in order to discover the true state of things, "No, it is not well," retorts his critic. In the first place it is cruelly hard that women already in Holloway should be scattered to local prisons to make room and shakes, and with darkness and a for the rioters. No one unacquainted

"A new prison means new officials, new work, and involves also separation from the lady visitors who know their articles, was kept by the warder. It histories and have promised to befriend happened to be a rush day on which I arare compelled to bear. Neither can they my case was attended to. When I was get any good from the company of women who break the windows of their cells, and knicknacks were taken from me and insult the chaplain and the doctor and in some cases neglect every rule of decent behaviour.

"The chaplain, remember, is the kindest friend these lonely prisoners have. What can be the effect of hearing a suffragette with license called tea and a small loaf of there's my library book. You can get me another.

> the doctor (one of the kindest and most hideous and uncomfortable prison garcourteous of Irishmen), 'Do you mean ments and making mail bags. There are to leave my cell or to wait till I kick you Miss Gladys Keevil, who has been im- in England.

"These pleasantries are hardly of the sort which refine the taste of those who sculptor. Mme. Von Sandau, a music

(when the prayer for the magistrates up in a cell.

delicate operation known as 'eye opening' in such a case as this. Those who hold briefs for the suffragettes will continue to hold them in spite of evidence My concern is for the peace and well being of those sorrowful women who escape. A great number suffer from are in prison for offences other than political. Holloway is not suited for a hospital. I should be greatly pleased if the magistrates for whom the suffragettes refuse to pray could see it their duty to send these victims of hysteria elsewhere "

In prison there are representatives o various grades of society. There is a delegation of mill girls from the north who came down to make their protest bly that of an employer known to "sweat" women workers. These girls paid their own expenses to London. The severities of Holloway are not as difficult for them to bear as for some of the 'more delicately nurtured women.

Of the other prisoners, next to Mrs Pankhurst Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence's name is perhaps the best known. She has been imprisoned many times, and her health has suffered in consequence this and her overwork for the cause. fact her friends say that should she and

two months is Dr. Ethel Smyth, the composer and onductor. She passes most of her day pacing the floor of her little cell, for it is the first time in her life that she "that the suffragettes wear their has not had a plane to act as friend and comforter. She is a fairly recent member of the union, but a whole hearted one. light to read by and library books to She was to have represented women composers and musicians at an international musical conference to be held in Berlin at the end of March, and she was to have conducted one of her own operas at a performance to be given before the flower of musical Germany, but she decided that Hollaway jail must be her abode instead. When she was arrested she simply said to friends who remonstrated with her:

"It is impossible for me to keep my selfespect without throwing in my lot with that of my colleagues in my union.

A little way down the corridor from Dr. Smyth's cell is that of Dr. Louise Garrett Anderson, the distinguished daughter of an even more distinguished mother. and still further down are the Bracken bury family. Mrs. Hilds Brackenbury who is in her eightieth year, is there with her two daughters, Miss Marie Brackenbury and Miss Georgina Brackenbury, both artists by profession. These three women are well to do, have a charming country house in Surrey and a London home as well, but they have surrendered themselves to the inconveniences and discomforts of Holloway for six weeks.

Miss Charlotte Marsh was a near neighbor of the Brackenburys and kept them constantly aware of her presence, for she called out and talked to them in spite at from 6 to 6:30. Breakfast is served call to him as he passes her cell, 'You of prison rules. She is undergoing sollneedn't come to me. I am a pagan. But tary confinement at present as a punish ment for her misbehavior.

Down another corridor is another group "Or another 'lady' prisoner saying to of women who are eating "skilly," wearing prisoned several times before; Kitty Marion, an actress, and Edith Downing, a teacher, is in a cell for the first time, and

RODIN'S AVIATION MEMORIAL

PARIS, March 22.—Auguste Rodin has has inspired me with the thought of tak-presented to the *Matin* one of his sculp-ures entitled "La Défense" in commemo-tributions by the gift of one of my works: presented to the Matin one of his sculptures entitled "La Défense" in commemo-

ration of the national subscription in behalf of military aviation. With it he sent the following letter addressed to the editor of the Matin:

"The Defence."

I am about to forward this work to you. You will have to choose the place it should occupy, to commemorate the historic page you have opened in the



"LA DEFENSE,", BY AUGUSTE RODIN.

"After the prisoner has been locked in the prayers by running commentaries hard labor and Miss Constance Collier he cell all night the air is unbearable of their own: 'Fiddlesticks!' 'No, no!' has defied a wealthy father to shut herself

seem determined to keep on filling up the jails until their cause is won. While A Census of the Motives for Self-THE SUN reporter was leaving the headquarters one of the legal committe greeted two elderly ladies of evident social standing with a broad smile on her face and the voice of a revivalist. MANY JUST TIRED OF LIFE garian claims to control the calling out ION'S DISCOVERER HONORED saying: "My dears, do you want to go to Holloway to-night? I think I can arrange it.

The two women beamed at the news but the hows and whys THE SUN re porter could not learn.

A BOW OR A KISS?

French Women Discussing the Proper Feminine Salute to the Plag.

PARIS, March 21.-How a woman should salute the flag is a question discussed nowadays in France, where thousands of men, women and children turn out each Saturday to follow some regimental band on evening parade. Men can give the military salute or raise their hats as their country's flag passes, but neither salute is suitable for a woman to give. To throw a kiss, as the Baroness de

Baye recommends, or to wave a handkerchief seems wanting in special significance. "I grew up in a seaport town," writes Mme. Lucie Felix Faure Goyan, daughter of a French President, "and have seen the wives, daughters and sisters of sailors salute with a handkerchief those who were leaving to face the perils and duties of their life. Would it not be fitting to salute the flag in the same way, especially as the same handkerchief may serve one day to wipe away a tear?"

But a bow, "the salute one gives a riend," as the writer "Gyp" says, seem, the favorite gesture.

"This movement, however." Mme. Daniel Lesueur, the author, points out, does not express the enthusiasm that the lifting of a man's hat, more freely raised than usual, does. Sentiment would like to add a movement of the hand, as in applauding or in throwing a flower, but simplicity is to be sought here as in all

ther acts and I see nothing but the bow." Mme. Pollpot, wife of the artist, "would like to be able to salute the emblem of the country as men do, with the hand and coming to attention. As that is impossible, I bow with deep respect to the flag as it

Mme. Juliette Adam, the friend of Gametta, looks at the question from the single point of view from which she looks at every question.
"I have always saluted the flag with my

hands joined together, raised high in prayer to God to let it float before I die on the cathedrals of Strasbourg and of Metz," she says.

As she is now 76 it is to be feared that her hopes will not be fulfilled.

SIX MILLIONS FOR ORPHANS.

Career of the Late Lord Wandsworth, Who Left His Fortune to Charityl.

LONDON, March 21 .- The bequest by the late Lord Wandsworth of \$6,250,000 to be devoted to the building and upkeep of an orphanage is one of the largest gifts

Lord Wandsworth, who died in February, was the eldest son of the late Viscount de Stern and of Sophia, daughter of Aaron Asher Goldsmid. He sat in the attest steamed in their jackets—(they are not allowed to attend the chapel Miss Rosa Leo, a journalist, has deserted a till 1895, when he was made a peer. He all served in greasy dirty tins, and a hard services, because the last set disturbed widowed mother to spend two months at was author of a bill for the better housing was fond of coaching, fishing and vaching, but led a retired life and neve

married, so that his title is now extinct. From his father, who founded the important financial firm of Stern Bros. in London he inherited the title of Viscount in Portugal. He was president of the Home for Aged Jew and some time ago gave a large house and grounds near Wandsworth Common for the perpetual use of the aged poor in remembrance of The national emotion aroused in the history of our national defence.

world by the subscription which you have My gift has above everything for its of his fortune has been sworn at £1,555,984 over £1,250,000 of which is to be devoted to the orphanage. The death duties on the property will amount to about £365,000.

The object of the orphanage is the maintenance of and provision for "orphans born in England up to such age as the trustees think fit—that is to say, children who according to evidence satisfactory to the trustees have lost by death both of their parents. The selection of child for admission shall be wholly unaffected by any consideration of the religious belief of its parents, but my trustees shall have such regard as they think fit to the respectable character of school age confessed to having ever the parents in such selection."

TAFT PLEASES THE POPE.

Plus XI. Greatly Gratified by Major Butt's Visit-T. R. Blunders Avoided.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Rome, March 30 .- It has become known that Major Archibald Butt, President Taft's personal aide, besides bringing an autograph letter from the American Chief Executive to the Pope, brought credentials in the shape of three letters, addressed to Cardinal Merry del Val. the Papal Secretary of State; Cardinal Rampolla, his predecessor in that office, and an American prelate. All three were asked to arrange the audience with the Pope.

The negotiations for the audience were conducted through ecclesiastical chan-nels without the intervention of the American Embassy, lest the mistake which was committed when Col. Roosevelt came to Rome on his return from Africa be repeated. Major Butt did not communicate with the Quirinal and did not see King Victor Emmanuel.

the visit of Major Butt, which he sub-

ident Taft in care of Major Butt is merely complimentary.

It is gossip here that the favorable impression created at the Vatican by President Taft's action in having Major Butt present a letter thanking the Pope for having created Cardinals Farley and Officensell may win a red bat for Arch. O'Connell may win a red hat for Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

All audiences with the Pope have been suspended until after Easter, in order to enable the Pontiff to have a good rest and recover from the fatigues of the recent receptions of pilgrims, which was the cause of his latest indisposition.

SUICIDES OF YOUTHS IN **RUSSIA A GROWING EVIL**

Destruction Now Being Carried On.

Nearly Half the Students in One Institution Had Contemplated Suicide -Seeking the Causes.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16. - Some of the St. Petersburg newspapers are print-ing accounts of suicide clubs which suggest that they have recently been reading Robert Louis Stevenson's story. The table with the black cloth, the calm president, the qualifications for suicide membership and other similar details are products of fancy; but the theme is made actual enough by the seemingly endless record of young people in St. Petersburg, Moscow and other big cities who take their own lives by ones or twos.

A serious census of suicide motives in being attempted in Russian educationa institutions. Reports have been received of the results at the Riga Polytechnic and the Nijni-Novgorod Middle School. Dr. D. P. Nikolski has classified replies to questions put to 1,108 students at Riga.

Of the total number 507, or 45.8 per cent. answered that at one time or another they had had thoughts of suicide. In forty-nine cases students carried their thoughts to action; and of those eighteen committed suicide before 1905, and twentyfive, or 51 per cent., since that date. As 1905 was the revolution year the high percentage points to the events then as prompting the suicidal intention into ac-Since 1905 the number of suicides and attempts at suicide among the Russian youth in their educational years has

mounted sharply.

Most of the students who had contemplated suicide said that their thoughts of | before midnight. self-destruction were due to their being tired of life because it more and more poverty or the fear of it.

In the Nijni-Novgorod figures homesonal disappointments, fear of the exam- | well at the other two.

Emperor Francis Joseph Signifies Confidence in Khuen-Hedevary.

Special Cable Despatch to TRE SUN.
BUDAPEST, March 30.—The Emperor Francis Joseph expressed his confidence to-day in the Hungarian Cabinet under the Premiership of Count Khuen-Hedervary, which resigned office on March 7. The crisis was over the refusal of the Austrian Government to recognize Hunof the joint army reserves.

The Ministers have consented to rem

in office.

POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Rumors of Ill Health Said to Be Unfounded-Newark's Peter's Pence.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 30 .- The reports which ave been put in circulation again that the Pope is ill were shown to be unfounded this morning when he received Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the Am icen College in Rome, who handed to him the Peter's pence from the diocese of Newark and also presented several Amercan citizens.

The Pope appeared during the audience to be in his usual condition of health.

KING GEORGE'S COURT DULL.

Guests at Recent Functions Glad to Go Home Early.

LONDON, March 23.-Court functions in King Edward's reign were, although of the ninteenth century, stately and imposing, not devoid of gavety Prof. Thomson's resear and were looked forward to with zest by those fortunate enough to be invited. But it is not so now, and those present at the recent courts voted them dull and

early hour at which the function con-cluded. The King and Queen were all which are possibly the ultimate compograciousness, but spent barely an hour in the Throne room, and most of the company were home again half an hour or so

at the second and third courts than at the ble, is made up of smaller particles proved empty and hopeless. Next came first. The court itself had mitigated its trons, resulted in his being called "the bodily disease as a motive, and then woe to the extent of permitting white and man who split the atom," also as "the gray and violet. The Queen, as it is well Man of Ion." known, dislikes wearing unrelieved black, sickness comes first among the causes of and having worn full mourning at the thoughts of suicide, then loss of belief first court chose gray and white respec-in God and man, fear for the future, per-tively for the gowns that became her so of the widest character, extending from

HUNGARIAN MINISTRY STAYS IN. "THE MAN WHO FIRST SPLIT UP THE ATOM'

> Sir J. J. Thomson Newest Member of the British Order of Merit.

A Great Man of Science Whose Interest Extends Even to Some Frivolous Things.

LONDON, March 23 .- The latest addition made by King George to the distinguished little band who hold the Order of Merit is Sir J. J. Thomson, one of the greatest of living scientists. Since 1884 he has been Cavendish professor of experi-mental physics at Cambridge, where, with the aid of his assistants, he has carried out researches which have mails the Cavendish laboratory world famous.

He succeeded Lord Rayleigh, who in his turn had followed Clerk Maxwell. These three successive Cavendish professors will always be ranked among the foremost physical theorists and experimenters which Great Britain, or indeed any country, has produced. Clerk Maxwell has been described by authorities as the greatest physicist since Newton. His theory of electricity prepared the way for wireless telegraphy and was one of the profoundest scientific discoveries

Prof. Thomson's researches have also been largely concerned with electricity. especially in connection with the conduction of electricity through gases. It was in the course of these particular experi-ments that he demonstrated the existence of "corpuscles" a thousand times smaller which are possibly the ultimate components of all matter. As a piece of experimental research this achievement has perhaps never been surpassed. His view that the whole of an atom, before regarded There was noticeably more color worn as the smallest particle of matter possi-

There is nothing of the dry as dust professor about the latest member of the latest novel or the newest play to

AMERICAN PICTURE FOR PARIS

n the Luxembourg Museum as soon as chased in 1909.

PARIS, March 21.—The French Governthe alterations there have been comment has just bought a picture by William
pleted. This is the second of Mr. HorMich., and studied painting at Julian's.

S. Horton, called "A Winter Evening, ton's works to be bought by the State. He is a regular exhibitor at the New. Near Pontarlier," which will be placed The first, also a snow study, was pur- the Autumn and the Independents n the Luxembourg Museum as soon as chased in 1909.



"WINTER'S EVENING," BY W. S. HORTON, BOUGHT BY FRANCE FOR THE LUXEMBOURG.

inations. But only 25 per cent. of those of school age confessed to having ever thought of suicide, not much more than came From India. Consumed London and addition. half the proportion who admitted to having been in that state during their university period, two or three years later.

An inquiry having the same purpose of learning the moral state of the Russian youths in the educational age has just been started in St. Petersburg. It is organized by the committee for combating suicide among the higher schools which has been established by the Russian society for advancing public health. Comprehensive lists of questions have been circulated. They contain seventytwo questions, of which many fall into sub-sections, or questions following upon the nature of the answers to the main que tions. They have been carefully framed so as to provide as complete a picture as possible of the frame of mind that prompts the thought of suicide.

Questions turn on early upbringing, parental influence and conditions of home life and at the early schools also on the moral and religious state of young men. so far as they can describe it, in its bearing on their physical and psychical mode of life, their material condition as to comfort, shocks that they may have experienced, whether physical or spirit-The Pope was greatly pleased with ual. Another set of queries turns on the use of alcohol and tobacco, on æsthe tic scientific and ethical influence, especially sequently contrasted with the failure of scientific and ethical influence, especially Col. Roosevelt's projected call. The the attitude toward religion. Finally letter which the Pope has sent to Presthere are four questions on the influence

unknown.

A committee will sift and classify the evidence furnished by the replies, and its report is expected to clear up in some degree the situation that shows such a shocking increase of suicide with apparently lack of motive among the youth of Russia during the years when they are supposed to be preparing themselves for careers of public usefulness.

Let unknown.

The same materials were repeated on the shoes. The latter had large Louis XVI. buckles in strass passed through a cockade of black velvet.

A similar idea in pale blue, pale pink, pale green and pale gray lace, over silver silk, had been tried on several occasions at Nice during the Carnival week.

e From India, Conquered London and

Was King's Friend.

LONDON, March 23 .- The late Arthur Rassoon was a great personal friend of King Edward. The tie between them was of a rather unusual character. Mr. Sassoon used to make nearly all King Edward's bets, and King Edward was often a guest at his house in Albert Gate and stayed with him at Brighton and in

the Highlands.

the Highlands.

It was at his Albert Gate house that Leopold de Rothschild's marriage took place, and on that occasion Lord Beaconsfield made his last social appearance in London. Mrs. Sassoon is a sister of Mrs. Leopold Rothschild.

Mr. Sassoon was one of the most singular figures in English society. He was indeed a self made Englishman. When he came from India in the eas, he started in Indian dreas, which he shed at Aden thereafter. Henceforth he gave his energies to becoming in tastes, pursuits and manner indistinguishable from e rich sporting Englishman.

He was a notable instance of a man who got into the cream of English society not through bounce but by n.odesty.

IN BLACK AND GOLD.

Hoslery of Chantilly Lace Over Gold Silk a New Paris Fashion.

A new fashion in stockings has just been launched in Paris, writes the room until seven o'clock. As a result Paris correspondent of the London Gentlewoman. On a recent occasion the woman originating the fashion was dressed simply in white, in order to make an effect with her shoes and make an effect with her snoes and stockings in black Chantilly lace. The beautifully flowered meshes stood out boldly upon a soft gold foundation consisting of an under pair of stockings in gold stills.

gold silk.

The same materials were repeated on

His enthusiasm is infectious and his energy unlimited. It has been said of him that he is ready to do the thinking not only for his own researches but for pefore him.

THINNESS HIS DISGUISE.

Change a Pat, Jolly Looking Embessier Made in His Appearance.

LONDON, March 28 .- Lepreuz, the abconding cashier of the Suez Canal Company, who disappeared from Paris in October after embessling \$400,000, was arrested in a Turkish bath at Lille last Thursday.

Lepreux, a fat, jolly looking man, conceived the idea that the best way to disguise himself would be to turn himself into a thin man. Accordingly he went to Lille in November and set about his

Every day at 2 P. M. he arrived at the Turkish bath, and after passing through the various heat rooms was given elaborate massage. Then he drank a bottle of claret and went to sleep in the divan of this vigorous treatment in three and a half months he reduced his weight by forty-four pounds, and the change in his appearance was such that the detectives when they saw him were un-able at first to recognize the comfortable, jolly cashier of the police photographs in this emaciated looking individual with sunken cheeks. His face was deeply furrowed. His erstwhile rotundity had vanished and a ragged gray beard had taken the place of

He declared that he had lost all the money he had stolen except \$12,000 in